

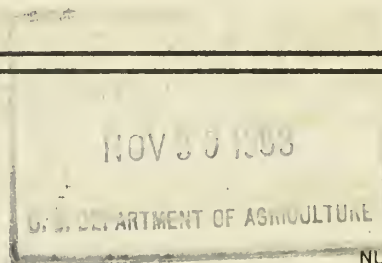
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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 67

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 23, 1953

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

Imports of cotton into the United States in September totaled 20,209 equivalent bales (of 500 pounds gross), including 6,936 from Egypt, 4,437 from India, 4,422 from Mexico, 1,915 from Peru, 1,471 from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and 1,028 from Brazil. The total for August and September is 29,339 bales

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Imports of cotton linters into the United States in September were equivalent to 23,000 bales (of 480 pounds net), making an August-September total of 66,000 bales. The principal sources were Mexico 34,000, Brazil 21,000, Soviet Union 4,000, and Paraguay 2,000.

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Exports of cotton linters (mostly chemical grades) from the United States in September amounted to 6,000 bales (of 480 pounds net), making an August-September total of 10,000 bales, including 6,000 to Western Germany, 2,000 to Canada, and 1,000 to Japan.

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Cotton consumption in Canada declined from 32,000 bales in September to 27,000 in October in contrast with the usual seasonal rise in October.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains.

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WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION MAY BE A RECORD HIGH

World peanut production in 1953 may be the largest of record, according to the preliminary forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service. On the basis of early crop indications from the major producing areas, output is expected to be around 11.1 million short tons of unshelled nuts or 9 percent larger than the revised estimate of 10.2 million for 1952. An outturn of this volume would exceed the prewar average by 16 percent and would be considerably larger than any other subsequent year. The estimates for India and the African areas are considered very tentative and the forecast of China's crop is, at best, only a rough estimate. Consequently, the current forecast could conceivably require considerable revision when final estimates are received.

The expectation of a record peanut crop this year is based largely on rather sharp increases indicated for India and China, the 2 major producing countries. Moderate expansion also occurred in the United States and is expected in French West Africa. Less significant increases are forecast for a number of minor producing areas. Only a few countries, including Japan and Brazil, expect smaller crops.

North American peanut production probably will be up 5 percent as a result of the 5 percent increase in the United States and the 7 percent increase in Mexico. The official estimate of November 1 places the United States crop at 713,600 tons compared with 677,000 in 1952. This outturn, however, is only 68 percent of the 1945-49 average.

Present indications point to an increase in Asia of 856,000 tons. India's crop is reportedly larger as a result of increased acreage in almost all states except Bombay and Madhya Bharat and favorable weather. Total peanut area possibly may reach 12.7 million acres against 11.9 million last year, and, barring unforeseen factors that could effect the crop adversely, the outturn may total 3.8 million tons compared with 3.2 million in 1952. The peanut harvest in all-China, including Manchuria, has been estimated roughly by unofficial sources at around 2.8 million tons. This would mean a 10 to 12 percent increase from 1952 when China proper, excluding Manchuria, is believed to have produced about 2.4 million tons.

The peanut crop in South America, which was harvested last spring, probably exceeded that of the previous season by about 5 percent. A new record was set in Argentina but Brazil's production appears to have been down somewhat.

Africa's 1953 peanut production is expected to be somewhat larger than last year's. The French West African Government is expected to announce the same prices for peanuts and peanut oil as prevailed last year, and this, combined with the priority given to the importation of French West African peanuts into France, augurs another good season. Total production may approach 880,000 tons. Final estimates place total marketings from the 1952 peanut crop at 604,000 tons of unshelled nuts. The overall crop thus may have been around 825,000 tons.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average		Average		1951		1952	
	1935-39	1945-49	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1951	1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
NORTH AMERICA								
Mexico.....	33:	79:	134:	148:	160:	12.2:	37.4:	82.7:
United States.....	1,659:	3,056:	2,009:	1,459:	1,516:	614.7:	1,046.3:	838.0:
Cuba.....	-:	78:	-:	-:	-:	8.4:	19.2:	4.2:
Dominican Republic.....	-:	44:	56:	-:	-:	3.8:	12.2:	22.5:
Total 5/.....	1,740:	3,260:	2,235:	1,700:	1,765:	640.0:	1,116.5:	942.0:
EUROPE								
Italy.....	2:	9:	11:	11:	-:	1.6:	6.3:	8.2:
Spain.....	24:	16:	19:	-:	6/	23.3:	11.7:	13.4:
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	35:	35:	45:	45:	45:	28.0:	21.0:	27.0:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	29:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
ASIA								
Turkey.....	3: 4/	7:	10:	12:	-:	1.9:	2.8:	9.9:
Burma.....	784:	635:	700:	722:	-:	192.2:	141.7:	198.2:
China proper.....	3,639: 4/	3,755:	-:	-:	-:	2,913.4:	2,820.6:	2,480.0:
Manchuria.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	4/ 8/	-:	-:
French India.....	7: 6/	7:	-:	-:	-:	5.6: 6/	6.1:	-:
India.....	7,535:	9,923:	11,798:	11,862:	12,750:	3,295.7:	3,750.9:	3,410.4:
Indochina.....	42: 6/	20:	-:	-:	-:	16.0: 6/	5.6:	-:
Indonesia 2/.....	572: 4/	414:	644:	549:	-:	289.1:	202.3:	268.0:
Japan.....	19: 4/	17:	57:	62:	65:	14.6:	13.4:	33.0:
Philippines Republic.....	18: 4/	27:	55:	62:	67:	4.7: 4/	5.7:	17.8:
Taiwan (Formosa).....	77:	114:	210:	-:	-:	38.5:	44.6:	66.0:
Thailand.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	24.3:	83.7:
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	13,140:	15,165:	17,150:	16,860:	17,890:	7,021.0:	7,115.0:	6,677.0:
							6,412.0:	7,268.0:

PEANUTS (cont'd)

SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina.....	207:	292:	260:	350:	416:	87.3:	136.1:	102.7:	170.5:	190.4
Brazil.....	-	200:	349:	348:	316:6/	14.8:	85.0:	166.3:	159.8:	153.1
Paraguay.....	29:4/	30:	38:	38:	49:4/	19.4:	14.2:	13.7:	-	-
Uruguay.....	5:	23:	22:	19:	18:	1.2:	7.5:	9.5:	3.6:	4.2
Total 5/.....	320:	570:	695:	780:	825:	129.0:	252.0:	302.0:	354.5:	371.5
AFRICA										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	42:4/	100:	62:	-	-	8.1:4/	20.2:	16.5:	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	243:	484:	685:	-	-	65.1:6/	159.8:	175.8:	-	-
Tanganyika.....	277:4/	137:	-	-	-	23.4:4/	26.0:	-	45.0:	-
Uganda.....	156:	338:	415:	-	-	78.3:	170.0:	208.3:	-	-
Gambia.....	-	210:	-	-	-	58.1:4/	70.4:	75.6:	64.4:	-
Egypt.....	23:	25:	-	27:	-	17.2:	18.8:	20.6:	22.2:	-
French Equatorial Africa.....	91:4/10/	47:	408:	-	-	17.6:4/10/	17.0:	100.0:	-	-
French Cameroun.....	279:4/	306:	356:	-	-	36.0:	67.3:	112.0:	-	-
French West Africa.....	2,955:	2,524:	2,500:	2,500:	2,500:4/	875.9:	812.0:	860.0:	825.0:	880.0
Madagascar.....	14:	29:	39:	63:	-	6.6:	8.1:	14.1:	25.8:	-
Mozambique.....	-	-	-	-	-	42.9:	28.8:	-	-	-
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	-	2,544:	-	-	-	354.7:	581.0:	675.0:	700.0:	700.0
Angola.....	18:4/	21:	-	-	-	6.2:	5.1:8/	5.5:	-	-
Portuguese Guinea 8/.....	-	-	-	-	-	28.0:	40.7:	29.8:	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	6:	9:	-	-	-	1.6:	2.6:	8.0:	-	-
Union of South Africa 11/.....	56:4/	252:	434:	-	-	12.0:	39.6:	112.0:	116.0:	-
Total 5/.....	6,095:	7,410:	8,475:	8,625:	8,500:	1,748.0:	2,111.0:	2,548.5:	2,570.0:	2,587.0
OCEANIA										
Australia.....	14:	28:	17:	14:	22:4/	6.1:	16.2:	6.1:	5.3:	11.1
Total 5/.....	15:	30:	20:	15:	25:	6.5:	16.5:	6.5:	6.0:	11.5
World total										
1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ One year only. 7/ China, including Manchuria. 8/ Export figures. 9/ Java and Madura only. 10/ Commercial-crop. 11/ Production on European farms only.	21,375:	26,520:	28,670:	28,075:	29,100:	9,588.0:	10,648.0:	10,520.0:	10,174.0:	11,110.0

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information.

On the basis of current indications, output in Nigeria is placed at the 1952 level of 700,000 tons. Little has been reported from other producing areas of Africa.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

INDONESIA'S COPRA EXPORTS UP IN OCTOBER

Indonesia's exports of copra during October amounted to 28,944 long tons, an increase of 37 percent from the previous month and 45 percent above the volume shipped in October 1952. Total shipments during January-October 1953 amounted to 196,476 tons or almost one-fourth less than the 254,715 tons exported in the comparable period of 1952.

The breakdown of the October 1953 copra exports by country of destination, is as follows: the Netherlands--11,318 tons; Western Germany--10,142; Sweden--3,000; France--3,000; Italy--500; and Japan--984 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during October amounted to 35,677 tons of which 31,101 tons originated in East Indonesia and 4,576 in West Borneo. Deliveries of copra to local oil mills were reported at 20,373 tons. The buying price in East Indonesia and West Borneo has been 135 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing, since October 9. This price is guaranteed to the end of November.

SICILIAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION MAY BE SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

Sicilian olive oil production in 1953-54 may be the second largest of record, reports E. J. Nadelman, American Consulate General, Palermo. According to a high official of the Sicilian Regional Ministry of Agriculture, oil production is forecast at 48,000 to 55,000 short tons on the basis of an estimated olive production of 292,110 tons. The 1952 olive crop of 103,725 tons yielded 18,000 tons of oil.

If this year's production is around 52,000 tons of olive oil, it will have been exceeded only by the 1951 production of 72,690 tons. During the years 1946-50 production averaged 20,760 tons. Because of last year's short crop, practically no olive oil from the 1952-53 campaign is available in Sicily and no carry-over is registered.

The quality of the 1953-54 Sicilian olive oil is generally expected to be good and may be improved further if the weather turns cooler, thus eliminating the olive fly. Damage from this source, however, probably will be considerable this year in proportion to the large crop. The Island's olive oil is largely of 4 percent acidity and, for this reason, exports in general have not been of great importance with the exception of oil from the zone of Partanna (Province of Trapani) where a better quality is refined, largely for export to the United States. Considerable quantities of better-grade Sicilian olive oil are shipped north to processing centers in other areas of Italy where they are blended with higher-quality oils. Of the 178 tons of oil exported from Sicily during January-June 1953, 173 tons were destined for the United States.

The price being quoted for the 1953 new-production olive oil is about 370 lire per kilogram (26.9 cents per pound) compared with 420 lire (30.5 cents) in November 1952. Higher-quality oil is quoted at 450 lire (32.7 cents).

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS HIGH FOR YEAR

Philippine copra exports during October totaled 72,220 long tons, the largest monthly shipment so far this year. Exports were 14 percent above the previous month and 12 percent greater than shipments during October 1952. Total shipments during January-October 1953 amounted to 479,192 tons against 545,264 tons in the comparable period of 1952.

The breakdown of the October 1953 copra exports by country of destination is as follows: United States--22,375 tons (Pacific-18,846, Atlantic-3,529); Canada--2,600; Belgium--5,250; Denmark--6,000; Germany--8,200; Italy -1,000 the Netherlands--19,875; Switzerland--500; Europe unspecified--500; Lebanon--500; Israel--1,000; and Venezuela--4,420 tons.

October exports of coconut oil totaled 6,346 tons, a decline of 10 percent from September and 20 percent from October 1952. January-October exports amounted to 45,413 tons against 70,026 tons in 1952. The entire October shipments of oil came to the United States (Atlantic).

The copra export price in mid-October was \$215 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices in Manila were quoted at 30 to 40 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$152.41 to \$203.21 per long ton).

The following revisions were reported in the September copra figures: Pacific--20,526; total--63,372 tons.

RECORD WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION INDICATED FOR 1953-54 1/

World production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar for 1953-54 is expected to total almost 39.0 million short tons, raw value. This is an increase of 8 percent over the 36.1 million tons of 1952-53 and 644 thousand tons more than the record 38.3 million tons of 1951-52. The current forecast exceeds the 1945-49 average of 27.4 million tons by 42 percent and the 1935-39 average of 28.3 million tons by 37 percent.

The production of noncentrifugal sugar is expected to total 6.7 million short tons, *tel quel*, in 1953-54, compared with 6.6 million tons in 1952-53, an average 6.0 million tons of sugar for 1945-49 and an average of 5.4 million tons for 1935-39.

World centrifugal cane sugar production is forecast at 23.9 million short tons, raw value, for 1953-54, an increase of 3 percent over last season's crop of 23.2 million tons and just short of the record 24.0 million tons produced in 1951-52. The increase is expected despite the fact that production in such important cane sugar areas as Cuba, India, Hawaii, Brazil, and Peru is expected to be not much different from that of last season while the production of Formosa is expected to decline by 330 thousand short tons.

Beet sugar production may exceed a record 15.0 million short tons, raw value, during 1953-54, or 2.2 million tons greater than last season's crop and more than 700 thousand tons greater than the former record crop of 1951-52. Increased production is anticipated in every area of the world except for the U.S.S.R. The bulk of the increase is centered in Europe where continued favorable weather has increased beet yields and sugar content in almost every country except Spain and Italy.

North and Central America: Production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar in North and Central America is expected to total more than 13.3 million short tons, raw value, during 1953-54, or 2 percent more than 13.1 million tons of 1952-53 and 11 percent less than the record 15.0 million tons of 1951-52. While the cane sugar areas of Cuba and Puerto Rico continue to hold restricted production below the levels of 1951-52, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and the British West Indies continue their expansion and the beet areas of the United States expect an increase over last year's crop of 15 percent.

Western Europe: The centrifugal sugar production of Western Europe is expected to total 7.2 million short tons, raw value, during 1953-54, an increase of 1.2 million tons over the crop of 1952-53 and 700 thousand tons more than that of 1951-52. Most of the countries in this area of the world reduced acreage for the 1953 beet crop. However, weather conditions have been such that almost every country reported high beet weights and most countries reported high sugar content.

1/ More extensive details of this summary will soon be published.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1950-53 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 3/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons				
NORTH AMERICA (cane and beet)						
British Honduras.....	1	1	2	3	4	4
Canada (beet).....	76	99	160	133	160	135
Costa Rica.....	9	20	25	33	34	35
El Salvador.....	17	27	31	32	35	30
Guatemala.....	19	33	29	34	40	34
Honduras.....	2	2	5	7	10	11
Mexico.....	353	636	778	807	911	958
Nicaragua.....	9	21	30	34	37	35
Panama.....	5	11	18	21	20	20
United States (beet).....	1,517	1,515	2,012	1,549	1,508	1,730
United States (cane).....	474	455	564	419	604	580
Hawaii.....	980	861	996	1,020	1,096	1,052
Puerto Rico.....	974	1,134	1,228	1,360 4/	1,181 4/	1,211
Virgin Islands of the U.S....	6	6	7	12	13	12
Antigua.....	22	25	21	38	36	22
Barbados.....	114	121	184	176	170	180
Cuba.....	3,183	5,897	6,349	7,964 4/	5,687 4/	5,679
Dominican Republic.....	491	509	582	648	675	720
Grenada.....	1	1	3	2	1	1
Guadeloupe.....	60	48	82	106	110	115
Haiti.....	44	49	64	64	64	65
Jamaica.....	119	235	300	299	370	405
Martinique.....	64	29	55	42	64	65
St. Kitts.....	36	40	50	57	59	56
St. Lucia and St. Vincent....	11	11	14	15	16	13
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	144	158	154	171	187
Total North America.....	8,736	11,930	13,747	15,029	13,076	13,355
EUROPE (beet)						
Austria.....	196	46 5/	136	175	146	184
Belgium.....	259	250	495	293	359	496
Denmark.....	260	266	410	394	306	385
Finland.....	13	14	25	23	23	39
France.....	1,078	823	1,584	1,396	1,100	1,715
Germany, Western.....	610	524 6/	1,121	1,168	988	1,286
Ireland.....	89	95	108	100	102	124
Italy.....	414	331	699	825	820	820
Netherlands.....	261	270	453	386	465	450
Spain 7/.....	202	200	219	366	659	366
Sweden.....	340	311 8/	343	323	269	327
Switzerland.....	13	28	31	33	32	36
United Kingdom.....	514	613	815	753	686	782
Yugoslavia.....	103	127	104	257	61	200
Total above.....	4,352	3,898	6,543	6,492	6,016	7,210
Total other Europe.....	2,926	2,056	3,334	3,070	2,324	3,029
Total Europe.....	7,278	5,954	9,877	9,562	8,340	10,239
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) (beet).....	2,761	1,643	2,400	2,700	2,500	2,500

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1950-53 1/ 2/

Continent and Country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 2/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
ASIA (beet and cane)						
Afghanistan.....	-	-	5	5	4	6
Burma.....	27	10	5	16	20	35
China incl. Manchuria 2/.....	87	77	51	72	83	102
India.....	1,303	1,319	1,469	1,901	1,700	1,700
Indochina.....	77	11	7	6	7	7
Indonesia.....	1,207	102	386	472	505	690
Iran (beet).....	23	41	68	85	87	92
Japan (beet).....	46	11	23	31	38	40
Pakistan.....	33	33	52	83	90	90
Philippines, Republic of.....	1,058	382	935	1,076	1,124	1,320
Ryukyu Islands.....	32	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	0	0	1	2	7	12
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1,240	346	412	598	991	660
Thailand.....	21	28	35	42	30	30
Turkey (beet).....	76	131	168	228	193	245
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	5,230	2,491	3,617	4,617	4,879	5,029
SOUTH AMERICA (cane)						
Argentina.....	510	654	716	760	654	795
Bolivia.....	1	2	4	3	7	6
Brazil.....	830	1,418	1,737	1,860	2,151	2,100
British Guiana.....	210	198	243	272	268	280
Colombia.....	51	135	215	181	257	255
Ecuador.....	24	44	61	53	66	65
Paraguay.....	6	16	26	33	25	16
Peru.....	444	483	518	526	700	700
Surinam.....	15	5	4	7	8	8
Uruguay 2/.....	2	3	10	14	19	20
Venezuela.....	22	41	54	70	76	77
Total South America.....	2,115	2,999	3,588	3,779	4,231	4,322
AFRICA (cane)						
Angola.....	37	50	57	56	55	55
Belgian Congo.....	14	17	15	17	18	18
British East Africa.....	63	88	88	88	74	80
Egypt.....	166	211	215	208	230	240
Madagascar.....	14	14	15	15	17	19
Madeira and Azore Islands....	9	9	10	11	11	11
Mauritius.....	320	351	505	535	516	568
Mozambique.....	81	86	101	92	99	98
Reunion.....	91	81	117	146	174	175
Union of South Africa.....	498	542	686	532	670	720
Total Africa.....	1,293	1,449	1,809	1,700	1,864	1,984
OCEANIA (cane)						
Australia.....	894	830	1,032	809	1,027	1,348
Fiji.....	150	131	134	127	145	190
Japanese Mandated Islands....	69	0	0	0	0	0
Total Oceania.....	1,113	961	1,166	936	1,172	1,538
World total (cane).....	16,753	18,038	21,477	24,005	23,196	23,928
World total (beet).....	11,773	9,389	14,727	14,318	12,866	15,039
WORLD TOTAL (beet and cane)....	28,526	27,427	36,204	38,323	36,062	38,967

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa etc. where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Restricted crops.

5/ Includes a small amount of sugar from German beets processed in Austria. 6/ Includes sugar from beets grown outside of Germany. 7/ Includes a small amount of cane. 8/ Includes sugar from Danish beets processed in Sweden. 9/ Includes both cane and beet sugar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1950-53 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 2/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000 : short : tons	1,000 : short : tons	1,000 : short : tons	1,000 : short : tons	1,000 : short : tons	1,000 : short : tons
NORTH AMERICA						
Costa Rica.....	15	36	29	33	33	33
El Salvador.....	17	27	7	10	10	10
Guatemala.....	31	35	28	30	51	40
Honduras.....	20	23	23	23	23	23
Mexico.....	83	174	170	165	132	132
Nicaragua.....	7	14	15	25	25	25
Panama.....	2	9	11	11	11	11
Total North America.....	175	318	283	297	285	274
ASIA						
Burma.....	86	74	75	84	90	90
China.....	350	307	203	287	330	406
India.....	2,954	3,308	3,508	3,675	3,700	3,700
Indonesia.....	81	40	40	115	135	150
Japan.....	4	14	14	14	14	14
Pakistan.....	710	550	710	656	810	810
Philippines, Republic of....	63	44	40	50	40	40
Ryukyu Islands.....	90	4	18	19	20	20
Taiwan (Formosa).....	32	6	8	12	12	12
Thailand.....	17	22	21	21	21	21
Total Asia.....	4,387	4,369	4,637	4,933	5,172	5,263
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil.....	370	395	397	300	300	330
Colombia.....	420	755	715	720	720	720
Ecuador.....	15	18	28	25	32	32
Peru.....	9	25	29	26	22	22
Venezuela.....	60	110	130	110	110	110
Total South America.....	874	1,303	1,299	1,181	1,184	1,214
WORLD TOTAL.....	5,436	5,990	6,219	6,411	6,641	6,751

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than the centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panaocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. 3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

Only localized complaints have been received concerning the appearance of yellow virus and pests and, in general, crop disadvantages have been considerably lower than during the previous season. Spain reduced acreage by one-third and a decreased sugar production was expected following a bumper crop in 1952-53. However, the drought in Spain this season reduced the crop even further to almost one-half that of last year. Italy, also experienced unfavorable early weather conditions and sugar content of the beets is well below that of last season. On the other hand, improvement in the weather later in the season increased the weight of the beets and a sugar production approximating that of 1952-53 is now expected.

Eastern Europe: Centrifugal sugar production for Eastern Europe during 1953-54 is forecast at about 3.0 million short tons, raw value, 700 tons more than the production of last season and almost equal to that of 1951-52. Favorable growing conditions were experienced in every area of Eastern Europe except Eastern Germany which expects a further decline of production this year.

Available information on the U.S.S.R. places production during 1953-54 at about 2.5 million tons, or about the same as last season and about 200 thousand tons less than that of 1951-52.

Asia: The 1953-54 centrifugal sugar production of Asia is forecast at 5.0 million short tons, raw value, an increase of 3 percent over the 4.9 million tons of 1952-53 and 9 percent over the 4.6 million tons of 1951-52. India continues to hold production below the 1951-52 peak of 1.9 million tons and Formosa predicts a reduction from the 1952-53 level of 991 thousand tons to about 660 thousand tons in 1953-54. All other Asian areas continue to increase production or to maintain it at last year's levels.

South America: A record 4.3 million short tons, raw value, is forecast for 1953-54 in South America, compared with previous record crops of 4.2 million tons in 1952-53 and 3.8 million tons in 1951-52. The increase this year may be attributed to the record crops of Argentina and British Guiana, as the other large producers forecast crops of approximately the same levels as last season.

Africa: A record crop approaching 2.0 million short tons, raw value, is expected in Africa during 1953-54, compared with 1.9 million tons in 1952-53 and 1.7 million tons in 1951-52. All producing areas of Africa forecast crops approximating or exceeding last season.

Oceania: A record 1953-54 crop of 1.5 million short tons, raw value is forecast for Australia and Fiji, compared with 1.2 million tons in 1952-53 and 936 thousand tons in 1951-52. The current forecast exceeds the former peak crop of 1952-53 by 366 thousand tons.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock production. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION AT NEW RECORD HIGH 1/

World wool production in 1953 is at an all time high of 4,400 million pounds, greasy basis, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. 2/ This is an increase of 80 million pounds over last year's record output which was up 210 million pounds or 5 percent over the previous high of 4,200 million pounds in 1942.

World wool output has increased each year since the postwar low of 3,700 million pounds in 1947 reflecting general recovery from drought in the more specialized wool producing areas and the more favorable competitive position of wool relative to other farm enterprises in major wool-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

Practically all countries of the world are now at or exceeding pre-war levels of wool production. The chief exceptions are the United States, Canada, Western Germany and the United Kingdom where economic conditions do not appear to be as favorable for the production of wool.

On a clean basis world output in 1953 totaled about 2,540 million pounds of which 2,080 million pounds are apparel type and 460 million pounds are the coarse or carpet type.

Output in all of the main producing countries is expected to be slightly above last season which as indicated was at a record level largely as a result of increase in output in Australia, made possible by the sharp reduction in rabbit numbers because of the disease, myxomatosis, and the subsequent improvement in the quality and quantity of pastures. In that season wool production went up as a result of increased yields per fleece by nearly 20 percent, while sheep numbers went up only 4 percent. It is thought that in the years ahead the rabbit problem will be kept under control and sheep numbers will continue their increase, to the extent of pasture available, while yields will return to a more normal level.

Increases are noted in New Zealand for the past 3 seasons and production is now considerably above the prewar and war year averages. Output in the Union of South Africa in 1952 was above prewar for the first time since World War II and another substantial increase is estimated for the current clip. Increases in that country have been made possible by generally better feed and weather conditions.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ This summary is based upon estimates of the spring clip in the Northern Hemisphere combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. Late each spring an estimate is made of the Northern Hemisphere clip, plus a forecast for the Southern Hemisphere. Data especially for the Southern Hemisphere, are reviewed at this time each fall.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis,
averages 1936-40 and 1946-50; annual 1949 to 1953 1/

Continent and country	Averages		1949	1950	1951	1952 2/	1953 2/
	1936-40	1946-50					
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada.....	15.6	12.4	9.8	9.5	6.9	7.7	8.0
Mexico.....	10.3	11.4	11.5	13.2	13.7	13.2	12.8
United States							
Shorn.....	360.6	238.5	212.9	215.4	225.5	232.4	229.3
Pulled.....	64.7	46.5	35.6	32.4	25.9	33.6	
Total.....	425.3	285.0	248.5	247.8	251.4	266.0	265.0
Estimated total 2/.....	451.7	309.4	270.5	271.2	272.5	287.5	286.4
EUROPE							
Austria.....	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	387
Finland.....	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5
France.....	37.1	30.6	33.9	35.0	40.0	41.9	41.9
Germany, Western.....	21.7	17.3	19.2	15.3	14.4	13.7	13.0
Greece.....	19.3	17.4	17.1	16.5	17.0	19.2	21.2
Ireland.....	17.2	13.1	12.0	13.7	14.0	15.4	16.5
Italy.....	30.4	30.2	35.3	35.0	35.5	35.0	33.7
Netherlands.....	6.1	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Norway.....	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.9
Portugal.....	16.3	18.4	17.0	21.2	22.0	22.0	22.5
Spain.....	70.0	83.2	82.0	90.0	90.0	93.0	94.0
United Kingdom.....	110.1	81.2	88.0	89.0	92.7	98.7	104.5
Yugoslavia.....	34.7	30.0	33.6	34.3	35.0	37.0	38.0
Total Western Europe.....	378.8	343.6	362.0	374.9	386.5	401.8	411.0
Other Europe 4/.....	104.5	82.2	86.3	89.9	92.2	92.9	93.6
Estimated total							
(excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/6/.....	488.3	425.8	448.3	464.8	479.3	494.1	503.3
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	310.2	311.5	-	350.0	380.0	400.0	400.0

ASIA									
Iran.....	36.3	29.3	24.7	32.6	34.2	36.6	37.5		
Iraq.....	21.6	27.3	26.7	28.7	30.0	32.0	32.0		
Lebanon.....	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.5		
Syria.....	10.7	12.2	10.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	16.0		
Turkey.....	67.7	70.7	70.9	67.2	72.9	77.9	80.0		
Afghanistan.....	15.0	16.4	-	-	-	-	-		
China 7/.....	88.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-		
India.....	72.9	51.8	46.2	50.5	52.0	58.0	60.0		
Japan.....	-	-	2.2	2.6	3.2	4.5	5.3		
Pakistan.....	-	26.4	27.0	27.8	27.2	30.0	31.0		
Estimated total 9/.....	341.2	355.6	346.4	362.3	374.8	392.5	402.3		
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	411.0	449.8	415.0	430.0	420.0	407.0	420.0		
Brazil.....	35.5	45.8	48.5	47.4	51.8	46.7	50.0		
Chile.....	32.6	42.3	46.3	41.9	41.9	44.1	45.0		
Falkland Islands.....	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.0		
Peru.....	19.4	17.7	18.7	19.2	20.5	20.5	20.5		
Uruguay.....	126.2	162.9	163.3	185.0	187.4	190.0	195.0		
Estimated total 10/.....	638.9	735.4	707.7	739.5	737.4	725.2	747.4		
AFRICA									
Algeria.....	22.6	16.2	15.6	19.6	22.8	28.0	29.0		
Egypt.....	7.5	6.7	6.4	8.0	6.6	7.0	8.0		
French Morocco.....	35.1	27.2	30.0	33.1	35.3	36.0	30.2		
Tunisia.....	12.0	9.9	8.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	12.0		
Union of South Africa 11/.....	252.3	215.9	217.5	227.5	240.0	256.8	268.0		
Estimated total 12/.....	336.8	281.9	283.0	304.6	323.5	345.6	354.0		
OCEANIA									
Australia.....	1,051.9	1,050.0	1,110.0	1,117.5	1,080.0	1,280.0	1,310.0		
New Zealand.....	312.8	371.6	390.0	390.0	406.7	418.0	421.0		
Total.....	1,365.9	1,421.7	1,500.1	1,507.6	1,486.8	1,698.1	2,085.1		
Estimated world total 13/.....	3,930.0	3,840.0	3,890.0	4,000.0	4,050.0	4,330.0	4,410.0		

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Newfoundland, Netherland West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. 4/ Includes the Iron Curtain Countries, (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Eastern Germany). 5/ Based on present boundaries. 6/ Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. 7/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 8/ Includes Pakistan. 9/ Includes estimates for Afghanistan, Cyprus, Palestine Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet, Nepal and China. 10/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela. 11/ Union of South Africa, Union Protectorate and South West Africa. 12/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo. 13/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. November, 1953.

Small increases are expected in Argentina and Uruguay where competition with beef is keen. Production in Argentina is now above prewar but still under the level reached in the 1946-50 period. Substantial increases have been made in Uruguay over prewar levels as a result of increased carrying capacity of the land through improved management.

World wool prices have strengthened steadily since the low point in April 1952 and production was encouraged. At the same time consumption and forward buying by mills has been stepped up and in the past 15 months the trade has absorbed for the most part the large 1952 production plus the carry-over from 1951 in South America. The principal exceptions being the accumulation of about 100 million pounds under the United States price support operations and some additional buildup in the United Kingdom strategic stockpile.

It now appears that world consumption dropped off sharply, however, in the second and third quarters of 1953 after having increased each 3 month period since the final quarter of 1951, making it doubtful that the current large clip will be entirely marketed at the prices now prevailing.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD PISTACHIO NUT CROP SMALL 1/

The 1953 preliminary estimate of pistachio nut production in Iran, Italy, Syria and Turkey is 4,600 short tons, compared with 8,700 tons in 1952 and 7,700 tons in 1951. The current forecast is little more than one-half the 5-year (1946-50) average of 8,400 tons.

Unfavorable weather conditions are believed to have been responsible for the reductions in most areas this year. Iran reports late frosts and insect pests. Syria reports unfavorable weather during the spring when the trees were in bloom. Only Italy reports a heavy yield and excellent quality crop this season.

Stocks: Total carry-over from the 1952 crop in Turkey was approximately 400 short tons and in Syria about 30 short tons. The carry-over in Iran at the end of the 1952-53 season was reported negligible. Stocks from the short Sicilian crop of 1952-53 were exhausted 4 months ago.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Trade: Exports from Iran, Italy and Turkey between October and June, 1952-53, totaled about 2,800 short tons of unshelled pistachio nuts, of which Iran shipped about 1,200 short tons, Italy 487 tons and Turkey 1,086 tons. Italy reports that 102 short tons of shelled nuts were shipped during the same period. In addition, belief is that more than 100 short tons of unshelled pistachio nuts moved illegally over the Turkish border into Syria. Syria is at present a net importer of pistachio nuts.

Official trade figures during the period approximating the calendar year 1952 show that 55 percent of the Iranian exports of pistachio nuts went to neighboring Asiatic areas. The chief importers in those areas were Pakistan, Lebanon and Iraq. Of the balance, the United States took most of the shipments with small amounts moving to Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands. Almost all of the Iranian shipments (2,062 tons) consisted of unshelled nuts.

Exports of Turkish pistachio nuts during the calendar year 1952 totaled 735 tons of unshelled and 14 tons of shelled nuts. Of the total, the United States received almost one-half, Syria and Lebanon more than one-fifth, and the United Kingdom 18 percent. The balance moved to Germany and to neighboring countries. Italy shipped 575 short tons of unshelled and 128 short tons of shelled pistachio nuts during calendar 1952. The United States received almost two-thirds of the unshelled pistachio nuts shipped from Italy with the balance moving to Haiti, Egypt, and Tunisia. The shelled nuts shipped from Italy moved to the United States, Germany, Switzerland and France in order of importance.

Current information on supplies of pistachio nuts in Afghanistan is not available. However, the surplus of that country is roughly estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 short tons, unshelled basis. Pakistan receives large amounts from Afghanistan each year, including sizable quantities through normal tribal trade which does not move through known channels. The United States reports an average of 186 short tons unshelled and 20 tons shelled pistachios between 1946 and 1950 from Afghanistan. During 1952, 152 tons of unshelled and 151 tons of shelled nuts were shipped from that country to the United States. Almost 300 tons of pistachios were shipped from Afghanistan to the U.S.S.R. in 1950-51 and it may be assumed that shipments to that country have continued.

Prices: The Istanbul commodity exchange quotation on October 16 registered standard quality pistachios at 80 to 81 cents per pound, unshelled. Such a price governing as it does the minimum export prices permitted by the Turkish Government, makes it difficult for Turkish exporters to find a market in the United States. If this situation continues it is expected that Turkish pistachios will once again find their way to United States markets by way of third countries. A recent purchase of 110 tons from 1952 stocks by Syrian dealers is presumed to be destined for the United States.

Current quotations in Tehran are 44-47 cents per 2.2 pounds compared with 25 cents per 2.2 pounds at this time last year. The f.a.s. Korramshahr quotation is \$1,452 per short ton, compared with approximately \$998 per short tons last year (72.6 cents per pound, compared with about 50 cents per pound).

The current wholesale price of the commercial Syrian grade of pistachio nuts, unshelled, is 66 cents per pound, compared with 48 cents per pound for the same grade last year.

United States buyers entered the Sicilian market early this year and caused an unusual price rise. Quotations in late October compared with those of June 1953 are as follows:

Price per pound, gross, f.o.b. Catania

1953	<u>Unshelled</u> (98% split) (net in bags)	<u>Shelled</u> (net in boxes)
October	\$0.67	\$1.58
June	\$0.58	\$1.18

PISTACHIO NUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1953 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Iran	Italy 1/ (Sicily)	Syria	Turkey	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average:</u>					
1946-50	2,400	400	1,300	4,300	8,400
<u>Annual:</u>					
1946	1,400	200	1,300	5,000	7,900
1947	1,000	700	(1,400)	3,800	6,900
1948	4,000	200	(1,000)	600	5,800
1949	1,600	800	1,600	11,000	15,000
1950	3,900	300	1,300	900	6,400
1951	2,700	(900)	800	2/ (3,300)	7,700
1952	3,900	(500)	700	2/ (3,600)	8,700
1953 3/	1,600	900	400	1,700	4,600

1/ Exportable surplus only.

2/ Estimate based on exports, stocks and consumption.

3/ Forecast only.

--By Francis G. Thomason, based in part on U.S. Foreign Service reports.

MEXICO'S OUTPUT OF FATS
AND OILS NEAR 1952 LEVEL 1/

The 1953 production of fats and oils in Mexico, from both vegetable and animal materials, is estimated at 268,260 short tons, fat equivalent, or less than one percent under the 1952 level, reports Ana M. Gomez, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Mexico City. Declines in cottonseed, sesame, and flaxseed production will be partly offset by a larger output of other oilseeds. Production of animal fats was estimated at 65,590 tons (lard--37,700; tallow--27,890) against 66,050 tons last year.

MEXICO: Production of principal oil-bearing materials,
1953 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Oil-bearing material	: 1951	: 1952	: 1953 <u>1/</u>
Cottonseed.....	535,050	513,700	455,970
Copra.....	53,800	54,810	71,650
Palm kernels.....	12,140	13,230	16,530
Sesame.....	95,430	100,260	82,670
Peanuts (unshelled).....	74,760	77,160	93,700
Flaxseed.....	65,930	39,680	34,170
Castor beans.....	2,850	2,920	3,860
Rapeseed.....	6,610	4,410	6,610
Total, product weight.....	846,570	806,170	765,160
Total, oil equivalent.....	212,150	203,380	202,670

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and trade sources.

Imports of animal fats, consisting largely of lard and tallow from the United States, are expected to exceed 1952 imports by 50 percent, while imports of vegetable oils will be considerably smaller. January-September 1953 imports included 7,713 tons of lard, 15,368 tons of other animal fats (principally tallow), 707 tons of olive oil, and 6,604 tons of cottonseed for seeding purposes. Exports of vegetable oil-bearing materials from Mexico during the first 9 months of 1953 consisted largely of 14,652 tons of shelled peanuts, 4,430 tons of unshelled peanuts, and 535,678 bushels of flaxseed.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

AUSTRIAN RAPESEED PRODUCTION NOT EXPECTED TO EXPAND

The reduced 1953 price to producers of rape and rapeseed may be expected to check expansion of production in Austria, according to a report from the American Embassy, Vienna. Growers received 430 schillings per 100 kilograms (7.5 cents per pound) for the 1953 crop as compared with 454 schillings (8.4 cents) for the 1952 crop. The 1953 acreage in these crops was 15,765 acres compared with 14,440 in 1952. Plantings in 1954 are not expected to exceed the 1953 acreage.

During the war, rape and rapeseed reached almost 40,770 acres. This dropped to a low point of only 7,020 acres in 1950, in response to the government's request for compulsory deliveries at unsatisfactory prices. Production was increased in 1951 when growers received extraordinarily high prices, and continued large in 1953 under lower but still favorable prices to producers in 1952.

Due to unfavorable growing conditions the increased acreage in 1953 produced only 10,155 short tons of rapeseed, which was about 1 percent lower than the 10,290 tons produced in 1952.

Poppy seed, pumpkin seed, and sunflower seed are also produced for edible oil in Austria. Pumpkin seed is the most important of these secondary crops, and will yield about 1,000 tons of oil during 1953.

Altogether, 1953 Austrian production of edible vegetable oil will total about 5,000 tons, which is about the same as in 1952. No great change is expected in production of oil from the 1954 crops. Austrian commercial requirements of edible vegetable oil are approximately 2,750 tons per month, indicating a substantial dependence on imports.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS EXCEED YEAR AGO

United States rice exports in September of 1,132,000 bags (100 pounds) brought to 1,700,000 bags the total during the first 2 months of the current marketing year (August-July), an increase of 11 percent as compared with the corresponding months of a year earlier.

Total exports of the first 2 months were substantially larger to Western Hemisphere and European countries, while shipments to Asia were less than in the like period of 1952. Proportionately, September rice exports to Cuba rose to 77 percent of the total, as compared with only 31 percent of total August exports.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
September 1953, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-September		September	
	1945-46	1952-53	1952	1953 2/	1952	1953 2/
	1949-50					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere:	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Canada.....	399	601	35	39	22	22
Br. Honduras.....	13	3	2	0	0	0
Br. W. Indies.....	97	81	14	1	13	3/
Cuba.....	4,923	4,858	759	1,052	489	877
Netherlands Antilles:	9	41	6	8	4	4
Venezuela.....	76	86	37	99	26	33
Other countries.....	104	15	4	35	1	26
Total.....	5,621	5,685	857	1,234	555	962
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg:	73	52	6	47	4	42
Greece.....	109	3/	3/	0	0	0
Iceland.....	10	8	0	3/	0	0
Switzerland.....	32	39	0	20	0	18
Other countries.....	4/ 114	1	3/	2	3/	2
Total.....	338	100	6	69	4	62
Asia:						
Saudi Arabia.....	80	139	23	41	10	36
Ceylon.....	0	647	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	646	1,100	0	0	0	0
Philippines.....	1,136	3/	0	0	0	0
China.....	796	0	0	0	0	0
Korea.....	98 5/	4,460	0	228	0	69
Hong Kong.....	36	179	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	279	4,420	643	124	444	0
Other countries.....	24 6/	620	2	1	3/	1
Total.....	3,095	11,565	668	394	454	106
Total Oceania.....	5	19	0	3	0	2
Liberia.....	36	22	4	0	4	0
Other Africa.....	1	3/	3/	0	0	0
Total World.....	9,096	17,391	1,535	1,700	1,017	1,132

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Average of 72,000 bags to Austria. 5/ Based on information relating to military supply programs, 1952-53 allocations, and shipments to R.O.K. 6/ Includes preliminary estimate of 616,000 bags to Ryukyu Islands. Source: Bureau of the Census.

ETHIOPIA INCREASES COFFEE EXPORT TAX

The Ethiopian Government has again increased the export tax on coffee. The new tax is 350 Ethiopian dollars per metric ton (equivalent to 6.35 U. S. cents per pound). This rate replaces the 260 dollar per ton (4.72 U. S. cents) tax established earlier in 1953. It is assumed that the new rate will apply chiefly to the new coffee crop that usually enters the export market in December.

Prices of coffee, basis unbagged, cleaned, ex Addis Ababa warehouse, ranged from 36 to 42 Ethiopian dollars per 17 kilograms (38.4 to 44.8 U. S. cents per pound) on September 1, compared with 30 to 37 (32.0 to 39.5) on January 1. The range is based on types of coffee.

CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS LARGE

Canada's grain production in 1953 was slightly larger than had been estimated earlier, according to the November estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An increase over the earlier forecast for wheat more than offsets a reduction for barley and a minor decrease for rye.

Production of all wheat is now placed at 614 million bushels, compared with the earlier forecast of 594 million bushels. An outturn of that size would be second only to the record 1952 harvest of 688 million bushels.

Oats production is estimated at 406 million bushels, very slightly above the September forecast. This compares with the 1952 crop of 467 million bushels. The barley harvest, now estimated at 262 million bushels, is 11 million bushels less than was forecast. It is, however, still second only to the record crop of 291 million bushels harvested last year. Rye production, now estimated at about 28 million bushels is a million bushels less than was forecast.

AUSTRALIA MAINTAINS HIGH LEVEL FLOUR PRODUCTION

Production of wheat flour in Australia for the year ended June 1953 was 1.7 million short tons, about the same as the high production of the previous year. The 1952-53 production was 25 percent above the prewar (1938-39) production and 41 percent above the low 1945-46 output.

For the 1952-53 year, Victoria was the ranking producer, with New South Wales in second place. The latter State normally takes first place in flour production. Following those two States, which accounted for about 66 percent of the total flour production, were, in order of importance, Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

In 1951-52, the latest year for which complete data are available, 162 flour mills turned out 1.72 million short tons of flour from 82.4 million bushels of wheat. Based on those quantities, an average extraction rate of 69.6 percent is indicated. By-products of the flour milling operations were estimated at about 750,000 short tons. Exports of wheat flour during that year are reported at 789,016 short tons.

AUSTRALIA: Wheat flour production by States,
for specified years 1/

Year ended June	New South: Wales:	Victoria:	Queensland:	South Australia:	Western Australia:	Tasmania:	Total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1939.....	547:	437:	84:	146:	139:	20:	1,373
1946.....	452:	315:	97:	165:	167:	23:	1,219
1950.....	598:	448:	113:	162:	161:	27:	1,509
1951.....	694:	449:	117:	190:	219:	27:	1,696
1952.....	578:	559:	125:	207:	224:	28:	1,721
1953.....	543:	591:	133:	201:	225:	28:	1,721

1/ Includes wheatmeal for baking.

From records of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, Australia.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS
CONTINUE SLOW

Exports of cotton from the United States in September amounted to 210,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (200,000 running bales), making an August-September 1953 total of 412,000 bales (393,000 running bales). This is slightly above the total of 362,000 bales for a comparable period a year earlier. The September figure exceeds the August figure by 9,000 bales but the export volume failed to make the usual seasonal rise in September.

Moderate gains made thus far this year in exports to Japan, France, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Korea were partly offset by decreases in exports to the United Kingdom, Colombia, Formosa, India, Spain, and Belgium. These countries accounted for 72 percent of United States cotton exports in 1952-53. Canada and Western Germany accounted for an additional 17 percent of the 1952-53 total but have shown little change thus far this year from last year's figures.

Comparable foreign growths are still underselling United States cotton on foreign markets by 1 to 4 cents a pound. Some explanation for the increase in exports despite this kind of competition may be found in the fact that the United States was the only major source where large supplies of high-grade Upland-type cotton were available before the 1953-54 crops reached the market.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages
1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951 and 1952;
August-September 1952 and 1953

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-September	
	Averages		1951	1952	1952	1953
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0 : 1/	36	32	47	2	3
Belgium-Luxembourg	169	131	317	73	12	5
Czechoslovakia	65	57	0	0	0	0
Denmark	33	14	34	34	3	4
Finland	35	21	33	4	0	0
France	662	575	309	507	28	51
Germany	511	340	447	241	27	30
Italy	442	489	560	272	8	23
Netherlands	107	131	197	79	7	7
Norway	17	7	15	11	1	1
Poland and Danzig	180	69	0	0	0	0
Portugal	36	2/	21	1	1	0
Spain	108	69	203	77	38	27
Sweden	115	12	100	36	1	4
Switzerland	11	26	99	28	2	4
United Kingdom	1,346	468	662	359	57	36
Yugoslavia	17	47	122	86	0	21
Other Europe	31 : 3/	33	6	6	0	1
Total Europe	3,865	2,545	3,157	1,861	187	217
Canada	301	275	296	284	27	22
Chile	9	20	35	1	2/	2/
Colombia	20	24	53	35	13	0
Cuba	11	16	20	12	1	2
India	52	86	778	45	14	3
China	117	401	0	0	0	0
French Indochina	22	6	24	18	0	2/
Indonesia	2/	5	14	17	1	2
Japan	1,142	585	1,095	691	78	122
Korea, Republic of	4/	5/	48	41	15	29
Taiwan (Formosa)	4/	1	53	107	15	1
Australia	9	7	50	11	2/	6
Other countries	21	46	6/	81	7/	58
Total	5,589	4,065	5,711	3,181	362	412

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Four-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Greece 21.
4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ Three-year average. 6/ Mostly
minor countries in Asia (35) and Africa (25). 7/ Israel 14, Republic of
Philippines 16.

Other important stimulants to cotton exports were the sums of \$137 million authorized to date by the Foreign Operations Administration and \$72.7 million of Export-Import Bank loans (unused as of June 30, 1953) for financing 1953-54 cotton exports. Both funds have been drawn on more heavily since July 1 than during comparable months a year ago when prices were on a downward trend.

Exports of 122,000 bales to Japan were apparently financed largely with funds from a previously authorized Export-Import Bank loan. The unused balance of \$35.6 million on June 30, 1953, was down to \$10.1 million on August 31. An additional \$60.0 million loan has been approved but arrangements for its use are yet in process of being finalized. At present prices, each \$1.0 million will buy about 5,500 bales varying with the average grade and staple length involved. The amount of cotton available under both loans should be approximately 525,000 bales.

Of the Export-Import Bank loan balance of \$19.4 million available to France on June 30 only \$1.2 million were used in July and August, but purchases with funds from a \$45.0 million FOA allocation were heavy as indicated by the 51,000 bales exported to France in August and September. The quantity of cotton available from these two funds is about 360,000 bales.

Other Export-Import Bank funds already available for use after July 1, 1953, include \$12.0 million for Spain and \$5.7 million for Austria. Other recipients of FOA allocations (including left-over funds from 1952-53) to date include Western Germany \$41.0 million, Italy \$30.0 million, Formosa \$8.0 million, Korea \$3.25 million, Austria \$3.0 million, Denmark \$1.7 million, and Indochina \$1.0 million.

At present prices funds from the two sources mentioned above would finance exports of about 1.5 million bales. A sum of \$100-\$250 million has been authorized under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 for conversion of local foreign currencies that may be accepted by exporters for certain agricultural products including cotton exported to specified friendly nations. Also, the Export-Import Bank announced on November 9, 1953, that on and after November 16 it is prepared to issue policies insuring United States cotton and cotton mill waste located abroad against the risk of loss from war and expropriation. The limitation on outstanding liability for these two commodities at any one time is set initially at \$50,000,000. The insurance will cover only the interest of the exporter or his United States bank in the insured property while still owned by and in control of the exporter or bank. The Bank will underwrite the insurance with a group of insurance companies acting as agents.--By Charles H. Barber.

